## ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS.

THE REGION NOW ACCURATELY SURVEYED. REPORT OF MR. VERPLANCK COLVIN TO THE LEGIS-LATURE-ABSURD ERRORS OF PREVIOUS SUR-VEYS-NEW MOUNTAINS AND LAKES DISCOV-ERED-THE HIGHEST SOURCES OF THE HUDSON FOUND-FUTURE WATER SUPPLY OF OUR GREAT

CITIES. The Legislature, on the 23d of May, 1872, passed an act appointing Commissioners of Parks for the State of New-York and directing them to inquire into the expediency of providing for vesting in the State the title to the timbered regions lying within the Counties of Lewis, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, and Hamilton, and converting them into a public park. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Verplanck Colvin, who had previously be come familiar with the Adirondack country, began a survey of that region, \$1,000 being appropriated by the Legislature for the expenses of the expedition. The results of the survey are embodied in the report which Mr. Colvin has prepared for the inspection of the Legislature, and of which the following is the substance:

Since the completion of the primary geological survey of New-York there has not been even an attempt at an exploration of the whole of the vast forest now known as the Adirondack Wilderness. For almost all the exact knowledge that we possess of the typography and physcal character of the region, we are indebted to Prof. Emmons and those who so ably assisted him. Through m we first learned that Whiteface Mountain, before time placed at about 2,500 feet above the sea, and, consequently, supposed to be far inferior in altitude to the Catskills, really overtopped, by more than 1,000 feet, those more famous and familiar mountains, while, southward, towering amid the clouds, arose sea of summits grander and still more magnificent. There, guarded by the mountain peaks and ridges, arose Mt. Marcy, which, by barometer they found to be 5,467 feet above the sea; and there, hidden, lay Lakes Colden and Avalanche, long thought to be the highest bodies of water eastward of the Rocky Mountains. This was almost the first scientific exploration of the mountains; or though the Indian and white hunters had long traversed the region, and had, even for the unvisited immits, names which many of them still retain-despite equent renaming-the only recorded measurement of the mountains, on which is placed reliance, are those of Profs. Redfield, Emmons, and Benedict, during the progress of the geological survey. These altitudes were all taken with mountain barometer, the last reported measurements being made in 1839, and recorded in the report, Assembly Document No. 50, for the year 1840.

The hights measured at that time were few; two mountain summits only—Mt. Marcy and the Owl's Head -being recorded in the valuable report of Prof. Benediet. A few other summits were measured by other observers with the inferior instruments of the day, and to many unvisited mountains, lying in the depths of the wilderness, an estimated altitude was given by guess, more as a means of comparison than as an exact state-ment of their altitude. Beyond this hypsometrical work and the taking of a few magnetic bearings of important points, no addition was made to our knowledge of the topography; nor was such a result to be expected, the labors of geology requiring undivided attention. PREVIOUS SURVEYS INCOMPLETE.

Since that period maps of the wilderness region have appeared, generally compiled from the notes of tourists and the statements of hunters or guides; in which the publisher has often so mistaken his informant as to clace some mountains in the wrong towns for counties, or (as in one instance), to make space for three large and magnificent lakes, where, in reality, but two exist; while a thousand of the most prominent features of the wilderness, cloud-capped mountains, broad-stretching ponds and rushing streams, are totally omitted. Previusly to the granting of the appropriation for which this

of 5,000 feet, the labors and fatigues, the dangers of exploration in the great ocean of woods, of accident and of hunger, can only be appreciated by the surveyor, who has passed through such an ordeal. There remained, therefore, but one resource; a survey with theodolite or transit, entirely independent of the magnetic compass; the object in view being, as heretofore stated, the discovery, by trigonometrical measurement, of the relative angular position of the mountain summits and other important landmarks, for use in the preparation of a map of the wilderness. In addition, it was deemed advisable to organize a department of hypsometry, in order that, with the improved mountain barometers, the value of the old measurements could be ascertained, and the altitude of numerous unmeasured mountains discovered. The present survey, theing necessarily rapid, would not admit of altitude determinations by trigonometry. At some stations, where signals were required to indicate with precision the position of important points, red, white, and black flags were employed. At others more distant, cones of bright tin were used, so placed as to be given a slight vibratory motion by the wind. These, when the sun shines brightly, may be distinguished at a distance of several miles, sparking like minute stars. Some of the mountain summits, however, whose relative position it was desirable to locate, were distant from the desirned point of observation from 50 to 60 miles, and were, consequently, difficult to distinguish. It was therefore determined to attempt their location by the night observation of lights simultaneously kindled upon their summits. The oxy-hydrogen or calcium light, at first suggested, was rejected as entailing more expense than was procured, with the hope that the dazzling blaze which it affords while burning, would subserve the same purpose as the calcium hight. Copper boils were provided for use upon five of the more important mountain stations, and sunk in holes drilled for their reception in the rock. Being of pure, soft copper, they will be almost indestructible by weather, and will serve to snow the other and further of hunger, can only be appreciated by the surveyor, who has passed through such an ordeal. There remained,

FIELD WORK. The field work was commenced in the neighborhood of Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, in the latter part of July. It was intended that, starting here, in the southwestern portion of those mountain ridges which form the Adirondack chain, the triangulation should be advanced north-easterly, station by station, to Lake Champlain, and a perfect connection thus preserved throughout the survey. Topographical recommissance was carefully made of the neighborhood of Lake Pleasant, several map sketches secured, and three triangulation stations made. On the sist of July I ascended and harometrically measured speculator Mountain, a prominent summit not to be found on any map, an assistant taking observations for corrections at the foot of the mountain. The situade of this summit is computed at 3,004 feet above tide. Burnt Mountain, near Lake Pleasant, has a hight of 2,085 feet, Rift Hill 2,104 feet, and Holmes Hill 2,085 feet above tide. On the 1st of August, with three guides or packmen, carrying theodolite, provisions, &c., we left Lake Pleasant for Lewey Lake, an unsettled point, situated further in the forest. Near this lake arises a lofty mountain, which I had long regarded with interest. The best maps mitherto published show either level ground or slight hills where it really arises to the clouds. Its measurement was desirable, for I suspected that it might be even higher than some of the ismous Adirondack summits. In 1883 if first particularly attracted my attention from Lewey Lake. In 1870, I ascended and made a barometrical measurement of Mt. Emmons, or Blue Mountain, eight or nine miles distant from this peak, and found that instead of being 4,000 feet in hight, as supposed by Prof. Emmons. It was really lower than his cetimate, or about 2,095 feet above tide. From Mt. Emmons I the unmapped mountain thus towering where the maps show nothing but a plane, and determined to visit it at the first opportunity. It is known to the guides and hunters as Baid Face, or Snowy Mountain (the snow remaining on it late in the Springl, and has also several other titles. It is altitude, by harometer, is 3,59 feet above tide, which renders it almost positive that this unmapped mountain is indeed higher than the famous Mt. Emmons. The synctro the Adirondack chain, the triangulation should be advanced north-easterly, station by station, to Lake Cham-

the West Canada Lakes or sources of the West Canada Creek, flowing westward. On another map, at this moment commonly sold to travelers of the wilderness, it is shown emptying into Moose River, under the name of Moose Lake. These I know to be mistakes, but it was important to prove them so. Leaving Cedar River Falls the same day. The hight of this station above tide is 2,098 feet. On the 8th Moose Lake was reached, at the head of Moose River. From this point a lofty meuntain, hitherto nameless, and of about the same altitude as Snowy Mountain, is visible at the south. The goldes, in compliment, called it by my name. Proceeding about six miles further we struck Cedar River again, having crossed the great bend, and the same evening, following up the river, reached the Cedar Lakes, thus proving conclusively that they really discharged their waters to the Hudson River side of the watershed. During this day's march through the forest we remarked, with wonder, that almost all the majestic spruce timper was either failen and decaying or standing dead, so penetrated with dry rot and decay as to be crumbling to pieces. The same timber, only a few years since, was apparently sound and valuable. Now the lands on which they stand will probably not command ten cents an acre. This sudden decay of the forest is a most important matter to the owners of timber lands thereabouts, and deserves the attention of the botanist. The altitude of the Cedar Lakes is 2,493 feet, and that of Moose Lake, by barometer, is 1,924 feet, and that of Moose Lake, by barometer, is 1,924 feet, and the mountain near it has an altitude of 2,222 feet, the 1st we struck into the woods to Long Pond, a small and narrow sheet, whose elevation and position it was desirable to ascertain, The lake, by barometer, is 1,924 feet, and the mountain near it has an altitude of 2,222 feet, both from tide. Soundings were taken in the lake and a recounsissance map made. The sphagnum swamps in this neighborhood, though not very large, are remarkable for the beauty and de ASCENT OF BALD PEAK.

It was proposed to make theodolite stations on the summits of two of the prominent mountains on the west shore of Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and from each to take, as zero, the apex of the Government light house on that point; by that means connecting the stations with the United States hydrographical survey of

tions with the United States hydrographical survey of the lake. As the positions of the light-houses on the lake have been determined with astronomical precision, they form an invaluable basis for work of this charac-ter. It was now intended to advance the triangulation westward from this point into the wilderness, and con-nect it with the angies already measured. Beaching Port Henry, near Crown Point, on August 27, arrangements were made for conveyance, and on the following day we proceeded toward Bulwaga Moun-tain, and selected, as the first of the stations, a summit lying a mile or two westward, and known as Bald Moun-tain. The mountain to the northward, in the town of Moriah, known as Bald Peak, was selected as the second station.

tain. The mountain to the northward, in the town of Moriah, known as Bald Peak, was selected as the second station.

The night was cold, but the morning of the 29th opened brightly, and was propitious for the survey. Again climbing the mountain, we resumed the occupation of the previous day, and I was able to take the angular direction of Mount Mansfield and the Camel's Hump in the Green Mountains. Reconnaissance maps of topography were secured, and we were able to descend and reach a farm-house, some miles distant before evening, having auspiclously opened the work on the eastern angle. The barometrical observations of the first day indicated that this mountain has an altitude of 2,278 feet. The hight of Lake Champlain above tide, as indicated by the barometrical observations taken there and compared with the records of the Dudley Observatory, is 91 feet. Aug. 30 we returned to Port Henry. The light-house at Crown Point was next visited, and angular readings taken from the turret. It is an important station, as from its well established geographical position, the latitude and longitude of stations connected with it (and as is proposed with other light-houses), by this triangulation, will be known with more precision than by any astronomical method practicable in the field.

On the 31st of August we proceeded to Mineville, Essex County, in the neighborhood of Bald Peak, which had been selected as the second of the lake shore mountain stations. The usual barometrical altitudes were taken, and show for Bald Peak an altitude of 2,083 feet above tide.

TWO DAYS ON WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN.

On the following day (Sept. 2) we returned to Port Henry, and the same evening, by steamer on Lake Champlain, arrived at Plattsburg. On the 5d we reached Wilmington village at the foot of Whiteface Mountain, which I had selected as the northern corner reached Wilmington village at the foot of Whiteface only to the granting of the appropriation for which this report is rendered, by continued exploration of my own in this wilderness, a mass of topographical material had been gathered. The general positions, names and shapes of most of the unmapped or wrongly mapped mountains, lakes and rivers, had been ascertained, and the general character of even the hitterto unvisited portions of the country noted. It was designed to found upon these observations a map of the wilderness more correct in its topography than any previously published, and, consequently, more useful; a contribution to the geography of a portion of the State which, as has been shown, is mathematically almost unknown. In the endeavor properly toklocate on paper, this mass of material, the gravest errors were detected. The gravest errors were detected as the nontrainal in the State, was found to have never and the highest mountain in the State, was found to have never been established; the place off that great mountain landmark upon the maps being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real location of the song being miles distant from its real locati plain and compact, formed a very considerable and weighty portion of the porterage. The morning of the 10th found us at the northern portal of the Indian Pass. Here a new camp was bastily made, and sending an assistant, with one guide, over the pass to the Hudson River side of the mountains, with orders to take barometrical observations at the south foot of Waliface Mountain precipice (valley), I took with me the other guides, and leaving the trail, proceeded to follow the main branch of the Ausable River to its source. We were in hopes of finding some little lakes, known as "Scott's ponds," which, though doubted by some who had been unable to find them—Mr. Scott, their discoverer, having only seen them in Winter, as level, snow-covered openings in the forest—were said to exist upon the top of Waliface, and which were probably the highest sources of the Ausable River. After a tolisome climb up the steep gorge of the river, wetted by the spray of many an unnamed water-fall, ascending slippery ledges by aid of rope-like roots, we reached less difficult ground, where the stream divided into a number of similer brooks. Pushing forward, we passed the clear, cold, spring-like streams, following without hesitation the more tepid and discolored water of one branch, which tasted like that derived from a pond or bog. Advancing in this manner. I caught the largest of these high mountain ponds. It was small and apparently shallow. The altitude, by burometer, was found to be 3,054 feet, or higher than either Lakes Colden or Avalanche. Leaving the pond we passed to the western side of Waliface, where we had the fortune to stumble upon another lake, whose shores it is probable had an ever been previously visited by man. The altitude was greater than the first-pond, being 3,131 feet. It was a wild, uncarthly place, and to the suddued, muttered words of the guides came the sudden snort of a deer as he fied from our approach. In the afternoon we reached the summit of Waliface Mountain, measured it, observation for observation wi

THE FIRST THEODOLITE PERCHED ON MT. MARCY. The morning of Sept. 15 the sun shone brilliantly over a cloudless landscape. The summit of the peak was early attained, and the barometrical work immediately com-menced. The theodolite was probably the first ever menced. The theodolite was probably the first ever placed upon Mt. Marcy. The day was so clear and favorable, so absolutely cloudless, as to be surprising; it seemed as though specially made for the work we had in hand. We did our best to take advantage of it, and the triangulation proceeded without an instant being taken for rest or refreshment during the day. At hight, by observations of Polaris and Alioth, the true astronomical meridian was laid out, and the declination ("variation") of the magnetic needle determined. Though we kindled a beacon fire and burned magnesium ribbon, there was no visible response from the other signal stations, and the attempt at measuring the great angles by this means was consequently a failure. The mean of the barometrical observations taken this day indicate for Mount Marcy an altitude of 5,333 feet. The altitude of the Gray Peak, on the south side of Mount Marcy, was found to 64,937 feet. A little lake, lying in a chasm between Skylight Mountain and Gray Peak, has an altitude computed at 4,233 feet above tide. This little pond was a red-letter point in this survey, for we found it, as I had long surmised, not flowing to the Ausable, as has been represented, but to the Hudson River—an inaccuracy of the maps, which is perhaps the best proof that we were the first to ever really visit it. Lakes Colden and Avalanche have been known, and still are known, as the highest sources of Hudson River, being placed, respectively, at 2,251 and 2,390 feet, will be interesting to the physical geographer. It is, apparently, the summit water of the State and the lottlest known and true high source of the Hudson River. placed upon Mt. Marcy. The day was so clear and favor-OTHER EXPEDITIONS.

On the 18th we started to ascend Mount Colden. This dangerous climb was one of the adventures of the expedition. It is the mountain from which sped the avalanche of 1869, that temporarily severed Avalanche the unmapped mountain thus towering where the maps show nothing but a plane, and determined to visit it at the first opportunity. It is known to the guides and hunters as Baid Face, or Snowy Mountain (the snow remaining on it late in the Spring), and has also several other titles. It is allittade, by harometer, is 3,39 feet above tide, which is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synis is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Emmons. The synish is indeed higher than the famous M. Eake, and the famous M. Eak Lake, and is a rugged mass of rock, with precipice piled

Iron-works and at Lake Sandford; repairs and preparations were also made for the further presents of the survey, two sub-expeditions having to the new Mount and Mount of Sudan to the Mount in Sudan to the Sudan the S

[Mr. Colvin gives at this point a chapter of great technical interest on hypsometry, showing the simplicity and accuracy of this mode of measuring mountain hights, and also describing a method of his own invention, by which from any mountain the hight of inferior

mountains not ascended can be measured.] THE PROBLEM OF WATER SUPPLY. It is now a question of political importance whether the region covered by this survey should not be preserved in its present primitive condition as a forest-farm and a source of timber supply for our buildings and our ships. The deprivation of a State of its timber is a-grave error in political economy, and at this time when the Western States of the Union, feeling their deficiency, are laboriously planting forests, it behooves us to see to the preservation of those with which we are spontaneously blessed. The question of water supply also is intima tely connected with this proposition. I have elsewhere expressed my opinion that within one hundred years the cold, healthful, living, waters of the wilderness—the home of the brook trout, a fish that cannot exist in an impure stream—will be required for the domestic water supply of the cities of the Hudson River valley. With the exception of the Croton watersized, which, however, has its limits of supply, almost all the available water falling into the Hudson below Albany is the surface drainage of a settled and well farmed region, inferior in quality, often charged with the deleterious products of paper-mills and factories; being, is whort, from watersheds over which the public laboriously planting forests, it behooves us to see to the the deleterious products of paper-mills and factories; being, in short, from watersheds over which the public has no control. It is not possible to protect from deflicment the water flowing through a settled country. Every storm washes the fields and carries to the streams, in solution, the strength of the manures of thetagriculturist and much-dissolved mineral matter derived from the plowed soil of the fields. The trees also are cut away to the water's edge, and the shallow streams, lacking the volume and depth, which in great rivers zenders the exposure of the surface of the water to the san a more superficial and immaterial matter, now, heated and evaporating, become nauscous and simp with a growth of decaying veg etable organisms. The streams of the wilderness, on the contrary, are sheltered from the sun by the thick overhanging rocks of the region being generally quelssoid, contain little soluble matter; and the pure water from the clouds, after gaining carbonic acid by exposure to the air in the breezy lakes, comes brightly foaming over many a picturesque rapid and waterfall to the Hudson and the sea. A stone dam thrown acros the Hudson above its junction with the Schroon, while securing water free from deleterious substances, would afford the head of water necessary for aqueduct purposes; the superfinous waters of the river escaping in the center of the dam, through a finne, would be sufficient for the nurposes of the lumberman or the "river driver." The Sacandaga River above Northville is pure and of great value, and could be treated in the same o namer.

AN AQUEDUCT TWO HUNDRED MILES LONG. The great expense attending this project is the cost of the squeduct, which, if extended to New-York City, would be more than 200 miles in length. When we consider, however, the Roman agneducts (the Aqua Marcia, 60 miles in length, built 145 years before Christ, and the numerous other aqueducts, some of which are in use to this day; the aqueduct of the inferior town, Civita

60 miles in length, built 145 years before Christ, and the numerous other aqueducts, some of which are in use to this day; the aqueduct of the inferior town, Civita Vecchia, 23 miles in length; in Provence, that which supplied Nismes, crossing deep valleys at a hight of 188 feet, conducting the water for a distance of 25 miles), the aqueduct proposed will not appear chimerical. In Scotland the city of Glasgow is supplied with water brought from Loch Katrins, distant 26 miles, furnishing 19,009,000 gallons a day. This aqueduct was completed in 1888. In France a covered conduit, 36 miles in length, conveys 8,000,000 gallons of pure spring water to Paris from the head of the Dhuis, in Champagne, and progress is making upon the Vaune aqueduct, distant from Paris 104 miles; estimated yield, 22,000,000 gallons a day. In England the water furnished London being inferior in quality, a new source of supply from the head waters of the river Severn, in North Wales (distant 173 miles), has been suggested. The cost of the aqueduct is estimated at \$43,000,000.

All these works are undertaken for the sake of procuring pure water; for, though cach of the cities above mentioned has a river flowing past it, from which water could be procured by steam pumps, the people of those cities are not satisfied, and demand such a pure supply as will secure them from cholera and other epidemies. If the present ratio of increase of population continues, the valley of the Hudson River must eventually contain one long marginal city, extending from the Mohawk River to New-York. The Adirondack Wilderness is the only watershed which will afford a sufficient supply of pure water for such a population as will then exist. In this country the Croton Aqueduct, 38 miles in length, has shown the practicability and value of this mother of New-York and Brooklyn, and 50 miles at the expense of Albany and Troy, we have the major portion of the work complete; while ten other towns, each worthy of an aqueduct 10 miles in length, would, render their aid to th

The Supreme Court at Boston had decided in the cases of the Union Mutual Fire Insurance Company of that city, that "neither the expiration of the policy nor its cancellation released the holder from liability to assessment for all losses which occurred white he was a member of the company." LEGAL ABUSES.

WINCHESTER BRITTON'S CASE. ANOTHER ELABORATE SERIES OF CHARGES AGAINST DISTRICT-ATTORNET BRITTON—ELEVEN THOUSAND PRAUDULENT VOTES CAST IN KINGS COUNTY-THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY PROTECTING THE PER-PETRATORS.

The Committee of Fifty yesterday filed its reply to the defense of District-Attorney Winchester britton to its previous charges, reiterating in elaborate detail the startling statements of malfeasance in office. These charges, it will be remembered, were laid before Gov. Dix some weeks ago; the last document will probably hasten the investigation.

The Committee begins its last document by briefly dis posing of the irrelevant personal issues raised by Mr. Britton by declaring that Judge Morris and Col. A. C. Davis, instead of acting from motives of personal hostility to Mr. Britton were regularly retained as counsel of the Committee of Fifty, and were in no wise responsible for the charges against Mr. Britton. The Committee then adds, in brief and blunt phrase, Sthat it has "had the charges under consideration for months but only presented them when we were left no room to doubt that Mr. Britton was a faithless and dishonest public officer, and was standing between the people and their just rights. And," it adds "the more we have examined into the official conduct of Mr. Britton, the more thoroughly convinced have we become that he has been guilty of willful malfeasance and non-feasance in office."

Mr. Britton, in his answer to the first charge of shielding a corrupt official from indictment, denied that he had any knowledge of the charges against the official, and claimed that Charles S. Baylis, the foreman of the Grand Jury, put to him a cunningly-drawn hypothetical

question instead of telling him the facts in the case.

These allegations the Committee emphatically deny. and allege that Gen. Jesse C. Smith, R. H. Chittenden, esq., and William A. Coit made complaint against the official in open court, and provided the Grand Jury with full papers and proofs to substantiate their charges, and that Mr. Baylis, when he returned these papers and proofs to the Committee of Fifty, stated that Mr. Britton had told the Grand Jury that they had no right to investigate the case.

The second charge is based upon the non-trial of the ballot-box stuffers." The answer of Mr. Britton to this charge is that his predcessor in office had informed him there were no more convictions to be had. The reply of the Committee is very volumnious and exhaustive, giving a detailed history of the efforts of the Committee of Twenty-five to unearth the frauds at the election in November. 1871, and to bring the inculpated parties to justice. It shows that more than 11,000 fraudulent votes were cast; that 30 indictments against poll and city officers guilty of these frauds were found, most of which have not been pressed because of Britton's alleged corrupt bargains with the ballot-box stuffers; and that some of these indicted officials, conclusive proof of whose guilt has long been in Britton's hands, are still holding office and have offices in the same building with him. They quote Mr. Britton's heads, are still holding office and have offices in the same building with him. They quote Mr. Britton's speeches in March and reports of the Committee of Seventy-five to show that he then thought that most of the 30 indictments would result in conviction, and then show that he has never prosecuted a single case. Btill further in proof of his delinquency in the matter of prosecuting "bailot-box stuffers," they quote a report of his present counsel, Ludovic Bennett, to show that he was reluctant to avail himself of the evidence against them, that he was not disposed to perform his duty, and adding that there is reason to believe that he refused to sift the election frands because not confident that he himself had been honeatly elected!

The Committee of Fifty claim that Mr. Britton's returned majority was about 2,500, while the Committee of Seventy-five had clearly demonstrated that the fraudulent vote cast at the time of his election was over 11,000, 500 of which were put into the ballot-box in the 1st District of the sixth Ward by Alderman Jamee Dunne and Patrick Keenan, both of whom are holding public offices in the same building with Mr. Britton.

The teath charge, that Winchester Britton corruptly shielded William T. Raisbeek, a client of his, from indetment for perjury, and there were no more convictions to be had. The reply of the Committee is very volumnious and exhaustive, giv-

the attorney of Raisbeck when he committed the perjury, threatened that if an attempt were made to indict Raisbeck, he would indict the witnesses who appeared against him, and, moreover, he did indict three of the witnesses, alteging that George Gardener, Daniel Gardener and Catherine M. Flynn were complainants against them. The affidavit of each of the last named persons is submitted by the Flity to show that they were not complainants, and were not before the Grand Jury, except to testify against Raisbeck for perjury.

The reply of the Committee to the eleventh charge, in which Mr. Britton is alleged to have used the Grand Jury as a cover to ascertain the business secrets of The Brooklya Chronicle with a view to beginning legal proceedings against the proprietors of that paper, is sustained by six affidavits. Three of these affiants, Henry A. Claffin, Edmund S. Graves, and Palin H. Sims, were members of the Grand Jury, and each swears that, owing to what transpired before the Grand Jury and other facts within their knowledge, they believe that the official conduct of Winchester Britton ought to be thoroughly investigated by the Governor. Mr. Richards, Mr. Stillman, and Mr. Green swear that they were subpenaed before the Grand Jury to testify as to the truth of the charges which they had made in The Chronicle against Mr. Britton, but when sworn they were sworn to give evidence in the case of the people against Britton at all. All six of these witnesses teatify that Mr. Bayis, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, seemed to be acting either as the friend and agent of Mr. Britton, or entirely under his control. The three Grand Jurys colarin that the partial indorsement of Mr. Britton, so harder, which was signed by that Grand Jury, was unfairly obtained from them, and that they did not investigate the official character of Mr. Britton, as they were directed to by Judge Moore, because Mr. Britton as they were directed to by Judge Moore, because Mr. Britton as they were directed to by Judge Moore, because Mr. Britton edi gate the official character of Mr. Britton called directed to by Judge Moore, because Mr. Britton called no witness before them until the last days of the session.

THE COURTS.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE SUIT. STABILITY OF THE KNICKERBOCKBR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An important and interesting suit has been brought against the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Com-pany by John Anderson and Allen R. Walker, who seek the intervention of the court in compelling a winding up of the affairs of the Company, and forcing Charles Stanton, President of the Company, to give an accounting of the money which it is alleged he has improperly dis-posed of. Mr. Anderson holds 280 shares of the Company's stock, and was formerly a director, while Walker has 85 shares, and was clerk of the Company. The matter was brought up in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on the motion for the appointment of a receiver to wind up the Company's affairs, and for an injunction to restrain the officers of the Company from proceeding. E. Randolph Robinson and ex-Judge Porter appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Field & Sherman

and Mr. Johnson for the defendants.
On behalf of the former, affidavits were read, alleging that for the past year and at the present time the Com. pany has been and is insolvent, the assets being exceeded by the liabilities to the amount of \$82,472 74.

The annual statement, given by Charles Stanton (then Vice-President), for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, stating the assets to be \$7,531,484 07, and the liabilities only \$6,996,747 33, the affidavits claim to be incorrect and false, and aver that at that time the assets were only \$7,055,131 55, while the liabilities were \$7,274,251 56. It is charged further that Henry E. Stanton as Vice-President and director of Company allowed large sums of money belonging to it to remain in the hands of the firm of Stanton, Sheldon & Co., by which the Company lost heavily. It is averred that certain moneys paid out January, 1871, were not charged in the Company's books until about February, 1872, and were not therefore deducted from the statement of "cash on hand." Among these sums were \$12,000 to George W. Miller, Superintendent of Insurance. as a secret bribe to induce him to make a favorable report" with respect to the condition of the Com-pany; \$250 to Eldridge, Miller's assistant; \$3,232 66 to Elizur Wright, actuary, "for his services in mak-

pany; \$250 to Eidridge, Miller's assistant; \$3,22 66 to Elizur Wright, actuary, "for his services in making a favorable report of the assets" of the Company; and \$5,50 to J. A. & C. M. Goodsell, for two newspaper articles, entiled "The Ting Warfare in Life Insurance," and "The Vindication of the Knickerbocker Company." General mismanagement is charged upon the Company, and it is averred that Charles Stanton, having been for years director and active manager, is responsible for the irregularities in its affairs.

Defendants' counsed submitted affidavits stating that this suit is really instituted by Erastus Lyman, former President of the Company; that the plaintiff, Walker, is a protege of Lyman; lives with him and received 85 shares of stock from him, for the purpose of beginning this suit; the transfer being made Jan. 18, 1873, and Lyman receiving a 2,000 note of Walker's therefor; that the payments alleged to have been made prior to Dec. 31, and not charged, should not have been deducted from the statement made of "cash in hund," as the amount stolen was really in the Company's treasury. It is further stated in the affidavits that Anderson, although for some years a director, never attended a single meeting of the Board; and that the Company's business is prosperous and its condition sound. To support these affidavits for the defendant a petition of the stockholders, representing 3,400 out of 4,000 shares of the capital stock was presented, praying the Court not to grant the injunction as the Company was accessful under its present management. The allegations as to the value of the real estate mortgages held by the Company made by plaintiffs are denied by the defendants. The plaintiffs claim that a loan of \$24,000 on stock of the Union Sugar Company was involution of the Company was insolvent at the time. This the defendants deny, and say that it is the only loan on which the Company is charter, and that it was made with the consent of Lyman, and when the stock of the Sugar Company was above par, and that it

lent at a higher rate of interest than could be otherwise got by the Company, and on good collaterals. He says further, that it was fully repaid, and that for the past two years no loans have been made to the firm. The defendants also allege that Lyman has executed a bond of indemnity to the plaintiffs to secure them against the costs of the action, which bond is further secured by a second mortgage on Lyman's house.

After considerable argument on both sides Judge Fancher took the papers submitted to him, and reserved his opinion.

THE NIXON TRIAL.

The trial of Michael Nixon, who shot the unfortunate Pfeifer in Chatham-square some time ago, was begun yesterday morning, and muc jurors were obtained before the panel was exhausted. The most noticeable among them is Abraham F. Prayn, who, it will be remembered, acted in a similar capacity during the trial of Daniel McFarland for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The accused man, Nixon, is unfortunate in looks ardson. The accused man, Nixon, is unfortunate in looks as well as in traits. He is of medium, perhaps under size, coarsely built, with a low forehead, upon which black, shining heir falls down, with dark brown chin whiskers. His face denotes the hackman plainly enough. During the examination of jurors he sat with his little daughter on his lap, paying close attention to the proceedings, and occasionally making a suggestion to his counsel.

STOKES'S AMENDED PLEA DENIED

Judge Brady rendered his decision 'yesterday on the application to amend the judgment record in the case of E. S. Stokes, stating that he had concluded to deny it. He said further that the remedy was by certic rari, which the counsel might apply for, and which would bring up the matter before the General Term.

CIVIL NOTES.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, Judge Blatchford ratified the contract for the sale for \$19,000, of the lease of the Stuyvesant Savings Bank to the Sixpenny Savings Bank.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, in the case of the United States ex rel. Leonard C. Hyde, assignee, &c., agt. Edward W. Bancroft and Michael Steiner, Judge Blatchford fined the respondents 5,691 23 for contempt of court. The contempt consisted in selling property to that amount in violation of an in-

U. S. SUPREME COURT.-WASHINGTON, March 31. The following opinions were delivered by the Supreme Court today:

In the case of the City of New-Orleans art. Myra Clark Gaines, No. 153, from the Carcuit Court of Louisiana.—The appeal sought to reverse a decree of the Court below in tavor of Mrs. Gaines for \$212,566 as rent and profits of lands belonging to her which had been in the possession and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover sion and use of the city. Mrs. Gaines brought her action to recover a referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree therecome overlaying the region of the rights. The report of the Master to whom the general question of her rights. The report of the Master to whom the court as referred was in her favor, and the Court entered a decree therecome overlaying. The Court direct the affirmance of the decree, discoving the exceptions thereto. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

No. 163-State of South Carolins er rel. Wagner sat. The Treasurer of Charleston County.—The question in this case was whether the tax officer was bound to soccept bills of the Bank of South Carolina in payment of the county of the bank were to be receivable for all does to the State. The County Treasurer answered that the hills were issued in 1961 and were in sid of the Robellion, and were therefore not a legal tender; and secondly, that the Robellion, and were therefore not a legal tender; and secondly, that the pealed. The first question was found by jury in favor of the bank, the lift of taxes was subsequently revealed. This miling is sustained here and the indigment is affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the spinion.

The Supreme Court read opinions until nearly 5 o'clock, and will conclude to-morrow. The following opinions were delivered by the

CALENDARS-THIS DAT United States District Court—In Admiraltt.
Same calendar as vesterday.
Supreme Court—Chambers—Pancher, J.—Opens at 10 s. m.—Cal-

alcolonia, J.

275. Polbemus agt. Daly.

275. Polbemus agt. Kanfer.

261. Piaherty agt. Plaherty.

267. National Park Bank agt.

Wagant.

294. Hart agt. Canhiwell et. sl.

296. Whitehead agt. Kennedy st.

296. Johnston sgt. Lock. 137. Levingston et. al. agt. Winter 171. d. ad. 2 Same. 247. Huber agt. Huber, sr. 266. Sagranse agt. Satorse. 268. Cable agt. Bowen. 268. La the matter, of Man-hattan Ins. Co. 273. Bowery Nat. Bank agt. Bowery Nat. Bank agt.

Bope.
Common Pleas-Trial Trim-Part I.-Larremore, J.-Opeus at II a. m.
Case on. Hadden agt. Shapter.
Markin Court-Trial Trim-Part I.-Claries J.-Opens and calcular called at 10 a. m.
1875. Mart agt. Fischer.
1875. Mart agt. Fischer.
1875. Minnermann agt. Breasell.
1875. Minnermann agt. Breasell.
1876. Mess agt. Silber.
1879. Minnermann agt. Breasell.
1879. Mess agt. Silber.
1879. Minnermann agt. Breasell.
1879. Mess agt. Silber.
1879. Minnermann Hopkins.
1879. Messey. Messey. Messey.
1879. Messey.
1

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

No Steamship Malis.

Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steam Nevada, close at 6 s. m. No Supplementary Malis. Steamship at 9 s. m., from Fier No. 65 N. M.

A Prussian Closed Mali is sent by this Line.

Mails for the German States direct, via Bremen, by the ateam America, close at 12 M. Steamship salis at 2 p. m., from 600t of 1 st., Hoboken.

THURNDAY, APRIL 3.

America, close at 12 M. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from 6001 of Thirdst., Hoboken.

THURSDAY, Aprill 3.

Mails for Europe via Pirmouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, per steamahn Hammonis, close at 11 a.m. A Supplementary Mail on Pier 6001 of
Third-st., Hoboken, is closed at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m. from
foot of Third-st., Hoboken.

A Pussuag Closed Mail is sent by this line.

Mails for Nasam, N. P., and Havana, per steamship City of Merida,
close at 2 p. m. A Supplementary Mail on Pier No. 3, N. R., is closed at
2.50 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m.

PRIDAY, Avail. 4.

A Mail for Railfax, N. S., is closed at the New-York Post-Office every
day at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.

Mails for Newfoundland close at the New-York Post-Office every
day at 6 p. m. Steamship sails from Fortland, Me., on Satorday at 6 p.
m. Due New-York Friday, at 6 p. m.

Letter postage to all the West Indies, except when going direct, will
be is cents the half dence. Papers 4 cents each, which must be prepaid.

m. Due New-York Friday, at 5 p. m.

Letter postage to all the West Indies, except when going diaget, will be 18 cents the half ounce. Paners 6 cents each, which must be prepaid.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

Mails for Great Britain and France, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the steamship Atlantic, close at 3 a. m. No Sunplementary Mail. Steamship salls at 11 a. m., from White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Mails for Great Britsin and the Continent of Europe, via Sonthampton and Bremen, per steamship Weser, close at 11 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed on Pera at foot of Third-st., Hoboken, at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foot of Third-st., Hoboken, at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foot of Third-st., Hoboken, at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from soot of Theorems, and the star by this line.

[All letters deposited in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postage.]

Mails for France direct, via Breef and Havre, per steamship St. Laurest, will close at 6:30 a. m. Reamship sails at 11:30 a. m., from Pier No. 30 N. Rt.

Mails for Panama. Aspiowall, the Central American and South Pscific ports, etc., per steamship filsing Star, close at 9 a. m. Steamship sails at 13 M. from Pier No. 43 N. Rt.

Mails for Fern West by steamship City of Houston, close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 E. R.

Sun rises... 5:45 | Null sets. 6:23 | Moon sets... 11:28
Sunst Hoek... 16:34 | Gove | Island... 11:15 | Hell State Perry... 0:38
Sundy Stook... 11:00 | Gove | Island... 11:15 | Hell State Perry... 10:48
Sundy Stook... 11:00 | Gove | Island... 11:10 | Hell Gate Ferry... 10:48

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Schr. S. L. Russell, Smith, Georgetown, E. D. Huribut & Co. Schr. F. B. Colton, Stockholm, Baltimore. Schr. Avail, Smith, Somerset, Mass. Schr. Victoria, Vall, Stonington.

Schr. Victoria, Vall, Stonington.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lagos (Br.), Peguen, Demerara March 15, Barbadoes 18th, and St. Thomas 22d, with sugar and molasses to K. E. Morcan's Sons. Steamship City of Austin. Barlinge. Galveston blanch 22, and Key West 27th, with make, and pass. to C. H. Mallery & Co. Steamsing Oil Dominion, Walker, Richmond. City Point, and Norfolk, with make, and pass. to OM Dominion Steamship Co. Steamship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, Va., with make, and pass, to Geo. B. Merrica.

Steamship Franconia, Bragg. Portland, with make, and pass. to J. F. Ames. Steamship Franconta, Drage, Towards, Wilmington, Del, in ballast to Steamship Richmond (new), Lawrence, Wilmington, Del, in ballast to Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Ship Bonnie Dundee (of Liverpool), Goff, Liverpool 46 days, with fruit.

date. Bark Francesco (Ital.), Maturzzo, Castellamare 46 days, with fruit. Bark Buensid (Nor.), Helgresen, keghorn of dars, with date:
Brk Spirito (Aust.) Stangher, Leith 36 days, with date:
Brk Spirito (Aust.) Stangher, Leith 36 days, with coal.
Brk Severt Gray, Loring, Matanasa 16 days, with sugar,
hark Witch (of Buston), Burshey, Hong Kong Nov. 27, with mine,
Bark M. E. Chapman (Br.), Hopkins, ClearRepost 55 days, with sugar
Brig C. M. Goodrich (of Fortland), Look, Matanasa 16 days, w

Brig C. M. Goodfee (o. Fortann), house such angar.

Brig Mosset (Ger.), Fitchens, Santos 84 days, with angar.

Brig Mosset (Ger.), Fitchens, Santos 84 days, with codes.

Brig Adelaide (of Topolam), Wilson, Havana 12 days, with molasses.

Brig Catello Uro (Hal.), Declinone, Palerma 70 days, with fruit.

Brig Pacifico (Hal.), Amedec, Naples 65 days, with fruit.

Brig Robert Frace, Carleons 6 days, with sugar, molasses, rum, kc.

Brig Tenerific, Frace, Carleons 6 days, with sugar.

Brig American Union (of Philadelpina), Collins, Calbarien 11 days,

with melado.

Brig American Union (or in minds), Seville 44 days, with noise, Brig Charles A. Hoard (Dan.), Brown, Seville 44 days, with noise, Brig L. Warren (of Bucksport), Gott, Tuesau M days, with cocar, Brig Lydia H. Oole, Jones, Gunntanauno ib days, with sugar. Schu, Welcome R. Heebe, Louier, Carlenas S days, with noisees, Schu, Welcome R. Heebe, Louier, Carlenas S days, with molasses, Schu, Golden Ruie (of Georgetown, P. E. I.). McDonald, Oranada 18

SAILED.

Barks Colonist, for Brunswick; Eliza Barss, for Bornanta; brigs guaco, for Port Spain; Toronto, for Larmouta, N. S.; scor. My Rover. or Charleston. WIND-Sandown, fresh, W.; clear. DOMESTIC PORTS.

March 31.—Arrived, steamships Mercedita, from Charleston; com New-York; Saxon, from Pulladelphia; brig Florence, from

Norses, March M.—Arrived, steamshins Mercedits, from Charleston;
Norses, Irom New-Yerk; Saxon, from Philadelphia; brig Florence, from
Clearbiegos.
Liewas, Det., March 31.—Passed in, ship Wroming, from Liverpool.
The bark Jess Laben was towed up from Indian liver by the steamship
Lackavaman. Of the wrocking craw on board the brig James Hull which
capsized on Saturday, Pashur Hudson of Lewes, was drowned. The
others were rescued in a state of great cahaustion, but are now doing
well.

others were rescared in a state of great exhaustion, out are now doing well.

Nuw-Orlbane, March 31.—Arrived, steamship George Cromwell, from New-York. Salied restorday, steamship Cortze, for Nuw-York.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Qurensrown, March 31.—The Cunari Lane steamship Parthis. Watson, from New-York March 30, and the National Line steamship Italy, from New-York March 19, both for Liverpoot, have arrived here, the former at 10 s. m. yesterday. The White Star lane steamship Bultic, Kennedy, from New-York March 22, for Liverpoot, has also arrived here.

Livenipoot, March 31.—The steamship Corinthian, from New-York March 14, has arrived here.

Paymogra, March 31.—The Rambarg American Company's steam-

thip Westphalis, Schwenzew, from New-Tork March 10, for Hamburg ship Westphalls, Scawciase, 1930 for steamship Hushfoldt, Arnold, Strived here to-day, Startis, March 31,—The Saitle Lioyde steamship Hushfoldt, Arnold, from New-Tork via Harre, arrived here on Thursday last. The steamship Franklin, Delmicke, of the same line, sailed on Thirdday, for New-York via Harre.

Havias, March 31.—The General Transsitantic Company's desimality Ville de Harre, which was to have left this port on Satarday, for New-York, did not sail until presented in consequence of a dense for DISASTERS.

PHILADRIPHIA. March 31.—The General bark Claudia, from Hamberg arrived, having on board the crew of the sahr. Kate Brigham, from New-York for Harre, abandoned in a sinking condition.

The yacht Rums Strong was coppised on the Delaware fiver yesterday, sear Petty's Island. Ten persons who were on hoard were as of by the tary Quickstep.

day, usur Petty's Island.
the tag Quickstep.
(For Latest Shop Seess see Pifth Page.) Sales on Anction

BY S. W. DAUCHY, Auctioneer.

DAUCHY & JOHNSON

Sell THIS DAY, April 1 at 10 o'clock, at 229 and 220 West-at, the Stock, Tools, and Fixtures of the Needest Codpensative Manufacturing Company, consisting of Plumbers' Maderials, Ship Closets and Pumps, Groton Boilers, brass and iron Globe Vallers, Dock Hydrants, Croton Brassovate, full stock of Steam and Gas-ditting Material, Logariter with a complete set of Fipeliners', Timenith's, and Copper, and the Tools, large lot of Staffing, Betting, and Palicys, &c., sias own Chocks, Tools, large lot of Staffing, Betting, and Palicys, &c., sias own above stock will be offered for sale, amounting to over 8-200, man of Soiler; in remaining order. The whole of the above stock will be offered for sale, amounting to over 8-200, 990.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & Co., Broadway, cor.

## Co Whom it man Concern

TO the OWNERS of PROPERTY on BEEK. the creats, and to assess the cost show the property-owners to attend a knowledge or consent. We, therefore, invite all said owners to attend a knowledge or consent. We, therefore, invite all said owners to attend a Knowledge of Loring Andrews, No. 61 Chff.st. ow TUREDAY, April 1, at 1) o clock p. m., to order to such action as may appear necessary. Signed, TATHAM & REOTHERS, ANDREWS, AN

### Droposais

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON BUTER R. R. }
CHEEF ESGUNKER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 18, 1872. }
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS
will be received until THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock ca. for
the GRADING and MASONRY for TWO ADDITIONAL TRACKS
apon the main line of the railroad of this Company between Albany and
Buffalo. Halfalo.

The work will be divided into sections, and proposals may be subs a
ted for the eatire work upon one or more sections or for the gradies w

ted for the eatire work upon one or more sections of manony separately. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals, a Geomed for its interest so to do.

Ample security for fallillment of contract will be demanded. Profiles, quantities, and specifications can be seen on and after WED NESDAY, March 26; those for the First Division (Alliany to Syracuse) at the office of A. S. C. Wortele, Division Kurineer, Erchange Building, Albany; and for the Second Division (Syracuse to Baffale) at the office of William A. Haven, Division Engineer, Rochester, Proposals must be included in scaled envelopes, indormal "Proposals for New Tracks," and addressed to the undersized, at Albany.

CHARLES H. PISHER, Cheef Engineer.

TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS,

PROPOSALS IN WRITING will be received (autil APRIL 16) by the undewigned POR PERNISHING

30.000 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER,

SIZE. 33x47:

WRIGHT, 53 POUNDS TO THE REAM 500 SHEETS TO THE REAM. TO BE DELIVERED IN LOTS OF

TERMS, CASH. WILLIAM J. SWAIN, PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, S. W. Corner THIRD and CHESTNUT STR. PHILADELPHIA.

600 REAMS PER WEEK.

## London Advertisements.

YORKSHIRE RELISH. The Most Delicious and Chespest Sauce in the Workt.
Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.
672192 BOTTLES SOLD IN ONE MONTH (AUGUST, 1972).
Sale supprecedented in the history of Sances.
Sold by Greecer. Druggists, and Othmen, in bottles, at 64, 1s., and
Trade Mark—Willow Pattern Plate. Beware of Imitations.
Manufacturers: GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.,
Local England

# Goodalls Quinine Wine:

The BEST and MOST AGREMABLE 10340 're introduced to the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite it is invaluable. Recommended for its purity by the Food Journal, Arthur Hill Hassail, M. D. Wentsorth L. Scott, esq., F. C. S. P. A. S. L. F. R. S. S. A., &c. Sold by Grocers. Olimen. and Chemista, in large bottles, at 2s. each. Beware of imitations. Prepared by GOODALL. BACKHOUSE & Ca.

Looks, England. Corporation Notices.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE ORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE
and LEASES OF FERRY PERNORHISES.
Public action is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking
Pund of the Carbon We fork will offer for sale at Public Auction, on
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1973, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1973, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1973, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
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ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1973, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1974, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1974, at noon, at the Enchange Salesmonn, Na.
ITESDATA APRIL 29, 1974, at noon, at no selection of the City of Area (Park)
Permises known as No. 199 Keepart (Park)
Permises known as

on and after the 10th of April next.

SEALED BIDS will be received, to be publicly opened at the Committee troiler's Office on APRIL 29, 1973, at 3 o clock p. m., for beases for term of 10 years from May 1, 1873, of the following Fernice and For

term of 10 years from May 1, 1873, of the following Pernies and Perry Franchises:
Ferry now established from foot of Houston-St., E. R., New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Ferry now established from foot of Ninety-second-st., E. R., to Asteris,
Long Island.
Lease of Ferry Pranchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., N.
R., to Hoboken, New-Jersey.
Lease of Ferry Pranchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st.,
N. R., to foot of Harsimus-st., New Jersey.
The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to Ferries and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now, or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Commun.
Conneil or State Legislature.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned and indersed. "Bids for Ferry Franchises."

Bus to be an irreser to the americance in indicate in the District Pranchises."

The right to reject any bid if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sipking Fund.

ANDREW II. OREEN, Comptroller's Office, New County Court-House, March 77, 1873.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY and against THOMAS EAGAN, JOHN SCALLON, and BRILDIST SCALLON, his wife, Defendants—Summons for Relief—(Com. ast Set.)—To THOMAS EAGAN, Delth SCALLON, which will be filed in the office of the Circ and County of New Yors, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complishe, on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New Yors, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complishe, on the subscribers, at their offices, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New York, within usernly dary after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said enamphalm within the lims aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the criterious and the complaint—Date New York, Feb. 14, 1971.

TATLOR ANDREWS & FOWLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 258 freedways, N. Y.
The complaint in the above entitled session was duly filed in the office of the City and County of New York, at the New Courthouse, in said city, on the 14th day of February, 1872.

Felshing's Attorney, 1872.

fe25 lawfwTu

## Ocean Steamers.

FOR ST. THOMAS and BRAZIL.

EATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES and BRAZIL STRANSMIP COMPANY,
Beguird Mail Strangs sailing on the Tol of every mostle.

MERRICHACK, Cent. Weig, April 22.

SOUTH AMERICA Capt. This pearsh, May 22.

ONTARIO Capt. 6. Slocem, June 22.

These splending steamers sail on sekedure time, and call at St. Thomas.
Pars, Pernamboro, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, gaing and returning. For engagement of Treight or passage, supply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Accust. Sc., 6 Bouting-green, New York.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent. Sc., b Bouting-green, New York

HAVANA, PROGRESO annd VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK, and MEXICAN MAIL STRAMSHIP LISE,
Leaving Fine 3. North River, 24,3 p. m. EVERT THURSDAY.

CITY OF MERIPA, (Havens and Mexicos). Agrid 3.

CITY OF MEXICO (Havens and Mexicos). Agrid 30.

CITY OF MEXICO.

Agrid 30.

F. ALEXANDRU & SONS. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL
14. m., from Pice 13 N. R. (foot of Cedar-at.), for Havana direct as

For treight of passage thaving machine CLYDE & CO., 119 Vallah.

D. McKreler. Agent in Havan.

A NCHOR LINE, — EXPRESS STEAMERS and from the 20, North River. New York.

CASTALIA. Wednesder. April 5. DLYMPIA. Wednesder, April 3. ANGLIA. ...... Satgadar. April 6. EUROPA. .... Samplay. April 18. Fascengers booked and forwarded to and from any Raivay Station in Great Britain, freiand. Germany, Norway. Sweden, Denmak or America, as asiely, speedily, confortably, and cheaply as any other outer of these Ticants. Drafts, or Certificates can be bought at lower corrector rates by applying at the Company's offices. The winnesprees.

HENDERSON, EROTIERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEEN STOWN)

CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANE will dispatch one of their first-class, full power, ion seres steams?
FROM PIER No. 46, N. R., EVERY VEDNESDAY,

NEVADA. Capt. Ponsyrn. ..... Apil 2, at 9:09 a. m. WYOMING Capt Paics Api 0, at 3:00 p. m. IDARO. Capt Morgan Api 10, at 3:00 p. m. IDARO. Capt Morgan Api 16, at 3:00 p. m. MINNESOTA. Capt. T. F. FRERMAN. (april 23, at 2:30 p. m. MANHATTAN. Capt. Jas. Paics, jr., april 20, at 2:20 p. m. WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FRERMAN. May 7, at 1:20 p. m.

Cabin passage, \$800, gold, Sicerage passage (Office, No. 20 Broadwy), \$30, currency.

For freight or colum passage, apply as William & GUION. No. 62 Well as